

# Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 25.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1897.

No. 111.

## WATCHES

We Have Them. The Newest and Best.

Do not carry an old watch that will not keep time when you can get a good new one for less money than it will cost to keep the old one in repair. We will allow all the old one is worth, and guarantee satisfaction on new goods.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co. JEWELLERS.  
47 GOVERNMENT  
STREET.

## Think It Over.



Crow's Nest Pass, Columbia & Western, Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway subsidies. Victoria always has the black eye. A long suffering and forbearing public. We can't subsidise railways, but we can help you out on Groceries, for we are BROAD GAUGE and vestibule train of satisfaction.

Peaches and Apricots for preserving, 90c. a box. 20 pounds Sugar for \$1.00. Bring your jug and we will fill it with pure Maple Syrup. Two Bottles local Beer for 25c. Fruit Jars--Pints, Quarts and Half Gallons.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

## WEILER BROS.

Are showing the following

## New Goods

A big line of Pictures. . . . Some pretty Go-Carts. . . . Specialties in Japanese Rugs. . . . Comfortable Garden Chairs. . . . Hammocks and Steamer Chairs.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT

Prilled Muslin Curtains (very pretty). Swirl Lace and other Curtains. Cottons. Being the choicest selection in the Province.

# Interest Increases

As the Great Clearance Sale progresses at THE WESTSIDE. Everyone satisfied with the way we conduct our Sales, so they come day after day. We're busy adding more fuel to the fire of

## Great Price Reductions

No "sale" goods prepared for you, but a great, bright new stock, offered at TREMENDOUS DISCOUNTS FROM INTRINSIC VALUES.

35c. Dress Tweeds at	15c!
10c. 36-inch Flannelettes.	5c., etc!
Extra Heavy Pillow Cotton	10c!
Good Turk. Towels	10c!
Good Roller Crash	5c!
Flowered Dress Muslins	5c!
Good Corsets	25c and 50c!
More Blouses at	25c!
Two Thousand Card Lovely Buttons, per card	5c!
Fine Kid Gloves	75c!
Short Ends and Remnants from all branches of the store.	
Half Price, and in many instances at less!	

Read-

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

40 CENTS, All Pure and Delicious.  
50 CENTS, Sealed Lead Packages Only.  
60 CENTS, Beware of Substitutes.

## TAMILKANDE

Lead Packets Only.

NEVER IN BULK.

ALL GROCERS.

TAMILKANDE TEA CO., Montreal.

BLUE LABEL 6c  
WHITE " 5c  
RED " 4c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A middle aged lady, wishing a good home, call between the hours of 10 and 11 at 54 Fort St. Jl-11

TO BUILDERS—Doors and sashes at bed-rock prices. J. W. Mellor, Fort St. Jl-11

BICYCLE REPAIRS of all kinds done by us. We have the best plant of tools in the city for this work. If you have a tire or bad posture we can vulcanize it good as new. J. Balfrey & Co., 118 Government street.

\$3.00—No. 1 double screened household cage, ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered to any part of the city. Langtry & Hall, 100 Government street, 25 Store street.

MELLOR'S bath tub enamel is the only reliable enamel for baths; new designs in wall-papers. Mellor, Fort street above Douglas.

LINSEED OIL—Guaranteed pure English oil, at 65c. per gallon. In 4 gallon lots; pure lead, \$6 per 100 lbs.; Elephant, \$5.50 per 100 lbs. J. W. Mellor, Fort street.

### Public Apology.

I, William Merryfield, of 141 Quadra street, in the City of Victoria, having publicly and unreservedly withdrawn the false and defamatory statements lately made by me of and concerning the Roman Catholic clergy, and more particularly of and concerning the Reverend Joseph Nicolay, of the city of Victoria, the administrator of the Roman Catholic diocese of Vancouver Island. I hereby express my regret and sorrow for having made such defamatory statements, and promise never to again repeat the same or statements to that effect. That I am now fully aware that the conduct of the Reverend Joseph Nicolay is that I relate to when I made the statements is a meritorious act and should be commended. I hereby beg to apologize to the Roman Catholic clergy, and especially to the said Reverend Joseph Nicolay, for such false statements, and hereby authorize the publication of this apology for one week at my own expense in the Daily Colonist and the Victoria Daily Times.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1897.

W. MERRYFIELD.  
Witness to signature, of William Merryfield, S. PERRY MILLS, Barrister, etc.

## FROM THE CAPITAL

### Expenditure and Revenue Statement for the Current Year Is Very Satisfactory.

### Large Increase in the Revenue—B.C. Mariners Warned Against Magnetic Variations.

Ottawa, Ont., July 10.—The expenditure and revenue statement for the year ending June 30 is gazetted to-day. It is very satisfactory indeed. The revenue shows the large increase of \$1,213,000, and the expenditures an increase of about \$68,000. Expenditures are not all in yet, but when they are there will probably be a small surplus, though it is possible there may be a small deficit.

The net debt is \$254,583,000, an increase during the year of \$4,150,000. The expenditures on consolidated funds include two sessions of parliament, instead of one, as usual, and the increase is due to obligations incurred before Sir Wilfrid Laurier took office. There is a decrease in expenditure on capital account of \$375,000.

Mariners are warned that they may find the magnetic variation throughout British Columbia waters greater than is shown on the charts, and are requested to forward particulars of any observations they may take for variation to the chief engineer of the department of marine.

### THE TORRID ZONE.

#### Reports of Continued Hot Weather From Various Points.

St. Louis, July 9.—Yesterday was the eleventh day of 100 degrees heat in St. Louis. By 3 p.m. seven people had died from the heat, and one man attempted suicide, and there were at least four out of the many prostrations which will prove fatal.

There is no relief in sight. It is a cool bedroom in which the temperature at night is lower than 92 degrees, and in consequence the vitality of the people is becoming exhausted. Animals are suffering as badly as men. It is estimated that 100 died in the street Wednesday.

Chicago, July 9.—The heat continued yesterday, the mercury reaching 93 and 97. At midnight it was 87. There were four deaths and twenty-four prostrations, four of the latter being serious and probably fatal.

At Bloomington, Ill., many prostrations, including one fatally, occurred. The mercury reached 104. Decatur, Ill., reports one fatally and a dozen prostrations.

Minnesota and Wisconsin are also receiving a scorching. One death and six prostrations were recorded at St. Louis.

Paducah, Ky., July 9.—The heat wave is causing suffering all over Western Kentucky. Many prostrations are reported. Two hundred employees on the Illinois Central, below here, struck, declaring they could not work. Threshing crews are abandoning their machines.

Louisville, Ky., July 9.—Three deaths are reported from the intense heat.

Dayton, O., July 9.—Three deaths from heat have occurred in the last few hours.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 9.—Andrew McNeill, an employee of the Syracuse water works depot, was overcome by the heat at noon to-day while at work in a trench in Pitch street. He died an hour afterwards in the Homoeopathy hospital.

Toronto, July 9.—The continued heat here is unprecedented. The thermometer ranges about 87 in the shade. There have been many prostrations.

Montreal, July 9.—There were three deaths from heat to-day, the victims being Joseph Brand, cigar merchant; Julia Garneau, an old woman; and Joseph Mulford, formerly a Winnipeg shoe merchant.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SPECIAL

### REDUCED RATES

### TO

### ALL POINTS EAST

### The Great Northern Ry

Will sell first class tickets to Chicago and all points East at very low rates, on the following dates: July 12th to 17th, July 19th to 22nd, 26th to 29th, and August 2nd, 5th and 9th. For all information write or call upon

J. H. ROGERS, Agent,  
75 Government Street.

## GOSSIP OF LONDON

### LIEBES AGAIN TALKS

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Intimates That Sir Donald Smith Will Retain Commissionership.

He Severely Criticizes Prof. Darcy Thomson's Report on the Sealing Question.

Collector Milne's Report Also Impeached in Tricky American Biatherskite.

London, July 10.—The jubilee has now become only an echo. The colonial premiers are tired of being feted, and are hastening their departures. The visit of the premiers has to many Englishmen been something in the nature of a discovery of the British colonies, particularly in the case of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, who has been a surprising revelation in his capacity. Lady Laurier has had an equal success socially as her husband has had politically.

In the Canadian colony here there has been considerable gossip suggesting that Sir Donald Smith, Canadian high commissioner, would resign on assuming his peerage, the two positions being incompatible.

On this subject Sir Wilfrid Laurier said to a representative of the Associated Press: "I know of no reason why a peer cannot be an agent-general, and I know of no wish or thought of displacing the present agent-general." In regard to a dispatch from Ottawa, intimating that Canadian cabinet changes are impending, whereby Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce, would succeed Sir Donald Smith as high commissioner, Sir Wilfrid Laurier took office. There is a decrease in expenditure on capital account of \$375,000.

It is stated from an excellent source that Mrs. Langtry will shortly marry Prince Esterhazy de Galanth. The prince is about 60 years of age, and has been twice married before, both wives being dead. He is a great sportsman and purchaser of horses for the Australian government. Prince Esterhazy is related to the Earl of Jersey, and his attentions to Mrs. Langtry are reputed to be most ardent.

The widow of Charles Dickens the younger has been granted a small civil pension, being in very straitened circumstances. A noteworthy coincidence is that the same list includes Anthony Trollope's widow.

Preparations are already on foot at Dublin for the Parnell anniversary demonstration in October, and it is believed it will be larger than ever this year.

The day following the procession a convention of Parnellites from all parts of Ireland will be held to consider the best way of spreading the organization independent of the league, which is already in a flourishing condition.

Mr. John Redmond, Parnellite leader, expresses himself as being confident of the future. He points to dissensions between Mr. John Dillon and Mr. Timothy Healy as proof that the anti-Parnellite party is breaking up.

The election of Mr. John Hayden for Rosemonde is the most significant success of the Parnellite protest for the last few years against clerical influence. Mr. Hayden has been for years in direct conflict with the Bishop of Meath, who published repeated pastoral denunciations from the altar. The bishop also forbade his flock, under pain of mortal sin, to read the Westmeath Examiner. Mr. Hayden's paper. But in spite of all this the paper flourishes, and now Mr. Hayden himself is about to be returned without opposition as the member of parliament for Rosemonde, the clerical party now venturing even a candidate against him.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, and Messrs. Reid and Seddon, respectively premiers of New South Wales and New Zealand, lunched with Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone to-day.

### SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

#### THE KING.

BAXTER VS. DWYER.

The bout between Baxter, of the Imperiale, and Dwyer, of the Amphion, will take place on Thursday, July 15th, under the auspices of the Victoria Athletic Club. The management had a letter from Baxter in which he states that he is in the best of condition. Dwyer is getting in shape at Esquimalt. The exhibition promises to be one of the best ever given here, as both men are considered to be very clever. The doors will be open at 9 o'clock; exhibition to start at 9:15. Admission 50 cents and \$1. Tickets for sale at the Grotto, Brown Jug, Senate and Delmonico.

#### CRICKET.

#### CAPTAIN'S TEAM WON.

The cricket match at Beacon Hill, between the captain's and the vice-captain's teams of the 5th Regiment, ended yesterday in a victory for the captain's team by 41 runs and four wickets. The vice-captain's team scored 80 all out, while the captain's team, who went to the wicket yesterday evening, put up 121 for six wickets. L. York scored 60 not out.

St. Petersburg, July 10.—The Novo Vremya has published another open warning to Turkey. It says: "Unless the collective note of the powers induces submission, the powers will be forced to resort to more impressive measures than a simple naval demonstration.

A final check to the negotiations at Constantinople would prove that it is necessary to have done with Turkey as an European state forever more."

## HIGH LIFE CIGARETTES

CONTAIN NO ODOR OF NICOTINE.  
DO NOT STAIN THE FINGERS.  
AND RETAIN FIRE.

AT H. SALMON'S.

## BOARD OF TRADE

A Large Attendance at the Annual Meeting of the Board Held Yesterday Afternoon.

Officers Elected for the Coming Year  
—Mr. G. A. Kirk Elected President.

The Annual Report Touches Upon Important Topics—Other Business.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon. A large number of the members were present. Senators Macdonald and McInnes were also present by invitation of the board. A letter was read from Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney acknowledging an invitation to be present. As he was obliged to be out of town, however, he was unable to attend. President D. R. Kirk, who was in the chair, called the meeting to order soon after 3 o'clock, and after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read by the secretary and adopted the annual report was presented. It is as follows:

To the Members of the British Columbia Board of Trade.

Gentlemen.—In presenting the 18th annual report we may congratulate you upon the substantial advance made by the province during the past twelve months. We consider the forecast made to you a year ago has been largely realized, and we now beg to submit the data upon which this opinion is based.

Before proceeding with the report we would refer with much regret to the loss this board has sustained by the decease of the late vice-president, Mr. Gustav Leiser. Your council at a special meeting having unanimously adopted a resolution containing a brief tribute to his memory, it only remains for us to mention the very active part the late Mr. Leiser took in matters connected with the erection of the Board of Trade building.

This board has also lost another very zealous member in the late Mr. H. F. Heisterman. He was connected with the institution since its inception. The resolution of condolence passed on that occasion, together with that referring to the late Mr. Leiser, will be found in the appendices hereto.

## MINING.

The greatly increased value in the product of the mines is indicated in the following table, which has been prepared with great care by the very competent provincial mineralogist.

Year	Amount
1880	\$2,908,608
1881	3,546,702
1882	3,611,931
1883	3,588,413
1884	4,225,717
1885	6,655,932
1886	7,140,425

Some other tables received from the same source will be found in the appendices, from which it will be seen that the output of the mines in Kootenay during 1886 nearly doubled that of any previous year.

In the Trail subdivision over 175 claims are being worked, and five have developed into mines from which regular shipments of ore are being made.

The quartz carrying gold and copper, is mostly found under an iron capping, and hitherto it has been necessary to do considerable work before reaching pay ore. This accounts for the small number of shipping mines when compared with the number of claims being worked. There are enormous quantities of low grade ore which cannot profitably be handled at present owing to the high rates for transportation and treatment, costing together from \$10 to \$14 per ton. It is expected, however, that these difficulties will be partially overcome by the erection of smelters nearer the mines and the cheap fuel which will be available as soon as the Crow's Nest Pass railway is in operation.

A very interesting experiment was recently made with ten tons of silicons, ore containing \$16 per ton in silicons. In milling and concentrating 65 per cent, was saved. The surface indications of the Trail subdivision claims are rarely very promising, but the ore is usually found to increase in value with depth, and often the veins widen. The average value of the ore shipped from the Trail mines may be taken at \$40 per ton.

Rosland, the centre of this subdivision, is now tapped by two railways. The Columbia & Western, 114 miles long, terminates at Trail on the Columbia river.

The Red Mountain railway gives Rosland and some of the principal mines adjacent direct communication with two United States trunk lines.

Trail ores are now being treated smelters on Puget Sound, and in Montana, Colorado and other United States points.

The Nelson subdivision of West Kootenay is not so well advanced as Trail, but there is promise of considerable mining development in the immediate future.

During 1886 2,354 mineral locations were recorded, and many of these are now being worked. The recent discoveries are varied in character, some being similar to the Trail ores, and others are gold-silver quartz with galena. They are principally south of the town of Nelson, in the Salmon River country, through which the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway runs.

In the Ainsworth subdivision the mines, excepting the Blue Bell, show an increase in output.

The Slocan subdivision has made a remarkable record. Its area does not exceed 2,100 square miles, and silver-galena ore was only discovered there in 1881. At present this subdivision contains about 50 mines, from which regular shipments of ore are made.

The average of that shipped during 1886 contained 117 ounces of silver per ton and 32 per cent. of lead, and is estimated to have returned the mine owners a net profit of \$75 per ton. Slocan is often spoken of as the "poor man's mining camp." The veins being mostly situated on steep mountains, they can be worked by tunnels, and very little capital has been necessary to place the properties on a paying basis.

Always connect this subdivision with the Columbia river and Kootenay lake, on

each side of which there is a daily steamer service between the Canadian Pacific railway at Arrowhead and the United States systems at Nelson and Bonner's Ferry.

East Kootenay has not received so much attention as the country adjoining on the west, the natural advantages for transportation not being equal. There is abundant evidence, however, that this section is rich in gold, silver, lead and copper, and the assured early construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway has already given an impetus to mining development. There are very extensive deposits of coal, which at the present cannot profitably be marketed, and the benefits which the Crow's Nest Pass railway will confer upon the mining camps referred to can hardly be over-estimated. Cheap fuel, coal and coke will make it possible to treat enormous quantities of low grade ore which now lie undisturbed. The increased competition in all kinds of supplies which will follow the opening up of the new railway will also materially assist the cheaper mining of all grades of ore.

If the expectations formed from surface indications are realized, the oil fields of East Kootenay will furnish another important industry.

Passing on to Boundary Creek, situated near the American boundary, in the district of Yale, we find very important mining works in progress. Previous to January 1, 1886, only 370 claims had been registered, but during the following twelve months, and during 1886, 771 and 1,219 new claims were recorded respectively. The creeks mostly carry gold, and already many rich deposits have been discovered, but the great cost of transportation, 90 or more miles hauling by wagon, has retarded extensive operations.

Before proceeding further it will be instructive to follow the developments embraced in the area referred to. The first shipments of ore were from mines near Nelson and Ainsworth situated conveniently near the great natural waterway afforded by Kootenay Lake. Shortly after, rich ore deposits were found in the Slocan; so rich were these discoveries that only a year passed before railways were projected which gave the Slocan mining camp connection with the lakes and rivers to the east and west. The general public was scarcely aware of the value of these silver-lead locations when the copper-gold deposits near Rosland were heralded forth. Upon the wealth of this country being demonstrated two railways were almost immediately projected and now place Rosland within easy reach of the outside world. In the meantime the great crowd of prospectors has been dispersed to new regions, to fields further removed from natural waterways and in some cases to remote that are averaging \$100 per ton could hardly be handled at a profit. In East Kootenay many such properties will be placed on a paying basis by the opening of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. In a similar result may be expected upon the opening of the projected railway between Pentiction and Rosland, and after the prospectors have more thoroughly examined the country which these railways will traverse, other districts will receive their attention.

Yale and Lillooet districts have already furnished evidence of great mineral wealth.

In the Cariboo country large sums of money have been expended upon mining works, principally hydraulic. There workings suffered during 1886, the season being the dryest ever known, and not many of the claims were operated more than a few weeks.

Mining by hydraulic elevators is being successfully carried on, but the river dredging is still in the experimental stage.

Great efforts, costing large sums of money, are being made to reach the bottoms of deep channels of creeks, the surfaces of which were worked some thirty years ago. Those placer claims furnished work for hundreds of men at one time from \$8 to \$10 a day, but the bottoms of the deep channels were not reached. This is now being effected by shafts and tunnels, and some idea of the magnitude of the work may be judged from the experience of a company engaged in these creek diggings. Bedrock in the channel is ascertained to be 100 feet from the surface of the ground, but in order to reach it, it has been found necessary to sink and run about 1,500 feet of shafts and tunnels.

A theory has lately been evolved that the earlier waterways of Cariboo were different from those which now exist.

This has led to prospecting in what are believed to be dry beds of former rivers and creeks, and it is reported that immense quantities of gold-bearing gravel have been located. It is hoped that before this is in print we may be in a position to give further information regarding these late discoveries.

Both placer and quartz mining received more than usual attention during the year 1886, and it has been ascertained that large bodies of ore will yield satisfactorily to cyanide treatment.

In the Omineca sub-division preparations are being made for hydraulic working.

The gravel must be very rich to induce the companies to pay over \$300 per ton freight on the plant and work in a country where it costs \$12.50 to place a 50 pound sack of flour.

The future of Cariboo depends upon cheaper transportation, and as soon as the building of the railway between Bute Inlet and Quesnel is assured greatly increased activity may be expected in Cariboo in all kinds of mining.

Immediately north of Cariboo is the district of Cassiar, an immense country, very little prospected. Several of the waterways have afforded rich placer diggings.

It is hardly within the scope of this report to do more than mention the Yukon gold fields, which lie north of Cassiar in the Northwest Territory of Canada. The latest excitement results from discoveries on the Cloudy river and tributaries. Some of these are reported by old miners to equal California in early days in richness. It is believed that this mineral belt extends to Cassiar, and that the whole of the divide will be found to be rich in gold.

Some prospecting has been done in the coast district, but it has been principally confined to inlets and points easy of access by water. Specimens from such locations have assayed well, but the owners of the claims seldom have the means of carrying on extensive development. In consequence of the numerous

attractions in the interior (especially in Kootenay), it is not easy to get men with capital to give claims on the coast and islands of British Columbia the attention they undoubtedly deserve. Many of these being close to navigable waters the ore can be transported at small cost to smelters. The principal quartz developments are being made on claims situated on Texada Island, and from one of these mine shipments have been made for several months past. Other properties on the north of Texada Island will soon be in a position to commence shipping. All the ores carry gold, and some of it is free milling. Claims on Valdes Island are also being worked with encouraging results.

Queen Charlotte Island is known to be rich in minerals—gold, silver, iron and copper; coal of excellent quality has been found near navigable waters.

On Vancouver Island, especially on the west coast, prospecting is being actively prosecuted, and immense bodies of quartz carrying copper and gold have recently been located. Many claims are being worked, but no important shipments have yet been made. The owners interested in these development works are most sanguine as to the value of their respective claims, and assert that only capital is required to establish many paying mines.

Year by year this board has called attention to the great value of the iron deposits of British Columbia. This natural resource has not yet been examined into, but it is expected now that interest in the natural resources of British Columbia is greatly increasing, the possibility of successful operating extensive blast furnaces may receive due attention.

The output of coal during 1886 was 846,235 tons; and 1,565 tons of coke were produced additional. The coke oven has only recently been completed; the output of coke therefore is likely to be largely increased in the next return.

The foregoing summary embraces an area of nearly 400,000 square miles, and in consequence of the ever changing aspect of mining affairs, it is simply impossible to present an up-to-date account of what is going on.

Whilst individuals are numerous who assert that the particular localities with which they are acquainted are rich in precious metals beyond all question, at the present time no one can point with any degree of certainty to that portion of the province where is to be found the greatest wealth of minerals. It is more than ever apparent that only a very superficial knowledge has yet been obtained, and that within the last few years. When all the conditions are fully realized, the immensity and richness of the treasure fields, and that they are entirely within British influence, also beyond the sphere of foreign complication, it is reasonable to expect an influx of capital for the realization of this underground wealth, exceeding the hopes of the most sanguine.

In the previous annual report attention was directed to the principle upon which some companies were being formed. More prospects were taken over by companies capitalized out of all proportion to the value of the claims acquired, the vendors of the property taking by far the largest share of the stock in payment. Although such stock was reported to be worth one dollar per share, it was placed on the market at prices from one cent upwards according to the probable demand.

An extensive business was done, for several months, by persons who invested in the hope of early realization of an advance.

In the majority of such cases there were insufficient funds for working the claims, and at present many stocks can be bought for much less than was paid for them.

That such is the case is rather beneficial than otherwise to the mining industry, for there will now be a tendency to organize companies on a proper business basis for development work.

This board's mining committee went thoroughly into the matter, and in a report, which was approved at a special general meeting, and afterwards forwarded to the provincial government, certain recommendations were made tending towards the protection of the general public when dealing in these mining stocks.

FISHERIES.

The salmon pack of 901,579 cases during 1886 was the largest on record; a very satisfactory result when it is considered that last year was what is known as an "off season," on account of the smaller number of fish entering the rivers.

The increase in the pack was partly due to new canneries, but there is no doubt that the hatchery on the Fraser river also contributed towards it.

The importance of establishing hatcheries on the Skeena and Nass rivers and at Rivers Inlet and Quesnel, tributaries to the Mackenzie river, which flows into the Arctic ocean. A portage will be necessary to control navigable waters extending over at least 1,000 miles. It is expected that preliminary surveys will be made immediately, and that the railway will be completed before the close of 1889.

Attention is being directed to improving communication with the Yukon country, which for some years is likely to be tapped solely from the Pacific coast.

The smelters, lately established at Trail and Nelson are fully employed and their capacity has been increased since they were "blown in." Refining plants have been added, and instead of shipping "matte" it is now treated on the spot.

Smelter men have been looking at points on the Mainland and Vancouver Island for suitable sites for their operations, one object being to locate on a gool harbor. In this respect there is no better than Esquimalt, which also has the advantage of being on the route of regular steamships to China, where there is an extensive market for lead.

In the Slocan country five concentrators are reducing silver-galena ores, and as the output of the mines increases others will be built. These concentrators and smelters furnish employment for many skilled and ordinary laborers at good wages.

British Columbia is the largest manufacturer in the Dominion in proportion to population. The following establishments are mostly able to supply present local demands: Lumber mills, saw and door factories, shipyards, iron founders, machine shops, flour, rice and oat mills, chemical works, paint works, soap factories, coffee and spice mills, breweries, carriage factories and powder works.

The manufacture of wood pulp for export has not yet started here, but the natural conditions appear favorable for such an industry.

During the past week metalurgical

during the past year has been established at Victoria. The following are the names of the firms which have been established:

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Smelter men have been looking at points on the Mainland and Vancouver Island for suitable sites for their operations, one object being to locate on a gool harbor. In this respect there is no better than Esquimalt, which also has the advantage of being on the route of regular steamships to China, where there is an extensive market for lead.

## BOARD OF TRADE.

(Continued from page 2.)

The urgency for immediately improving the existing means of communication with the Yukon has received the attention of your council, and a deputation waited upon the local government in March last and presented the necessity for action. With commendable promptness a party was sent north by the first steamer, with instructions to proceed via the Stikine river and Teslin lake, and in the event of this route appearing practicable to immediately commence the opening of a trail, for which a grant in aid of \$2,000 was voted. In view of the uncertainty regarding the best route, this was all that could reasonably be expected; by this way any bonding difficulties with the United States are obviated.

British capitalists have recently acquired from the Dominion Government concessions for trading and transportation in the Yukon, and provision is being made for building a railway into that country via the White Pass. Representatives of the company have gone north and have the trail to Tagish lake now nearly completed.

## NAVIGATION.

During the past year a light was placed, at the entrance of Chemainus harbor. Two beacons (daylight marks) were established at Burrard inlet. A stone beacon was built on Beacon rock, Nanaimo. At False narrows the channel has been marked by spar buoys and Nile beacons. The stone beacon, with electric light, on Brothiel ledge is expected to be completed within two months. It is hoped to establish a light and fog alarm at the entrance to the False narrows, Burrard inlet, and a light on the Sisters rocks in the Gulf of Georgia. These are the only new works contemplated this year, so far as known. The light at the entrance to Baynes' sound will probably be altered with the view of making it of more service.

This board has urged year by year that the Canadian coast on the Pacific be more efficiently demarcated by lights, beacons and buoys, and when the hon. the minister of marine and fisheries visited Victoria in November last, a long list of first requirements was presented to him. It is a disappointment to find that so few of the important works recommended are likely to be undertaken this year. Much regret is felt that so important a point as Flidell reef has been overlooked, it having been specially brought to the notice of the department of marine.

Attention has been directed to the fact that the position of some of the first lights established on our coasts gives more general satisfaction than others erected later. Further, experience shows wherever it is proposed that a light should be placed, there is invariably considerable diversity of opinion as to the advantage of the particular spot selected. This board has therefore recommended that an honorary board of officers of the navy and mercantile marine such as provided of great advantage in the early days of settlement of this province be appointed to act in conjunction with the local agent of the department of marine, to whom all such matters should be referred, and that no further aids to navigation be placed in position until approved by the board.

The steamship Quadra has been employed principally in repairing, maintaining and replacing existing aids to navigation. It has been recommended by this board that a smaller vessel would do equally well for such service, and that the steamship Quadra be used for revenue purposes, and be kept in commission all the year round.

## OCEAN TRADE.

The volume of trade with China and Japan is yearly increasing. The Canadian Pacific steamships have the principal passenger business; they also carry very full freights on both voyages.

The Northern Pacific company has four regular steamships which give a three-weekly service. At present this company has five additional ships engaged in freighting.

The Oregon Railway & Navigation company's steamship service has been maintained.

The Canada-Australia service has recently been augmented by an addition to steamship.

All the foregoing vessels call at Victoria on the outward and inward voyages.

The success which has attended the subsidizing of the Canada-Australia line is very gratifying, and should encourage the Dominion government to seek new trade channels. It is believed that Mexico, Central and South America offer markets for the disposal of large quantities of Canadian manufactured and natural products. The coal and lumber of British Columbia should find more extensive markets there, and considerable business should be done in other lines. As far as can be seen the exports to those countries would exceed the imports for some time, hence there is all the greater inducement for looking into these trade possibilities. The matter was brought to the notice of each of the three Dominion ministers who visited this province last year; it was also brought before the department of trade and commerce, and this board's recommendation that a commercial agent be appointed to ascertain how far the foregoing conjectures are correct has already been acted upon.

The appointment of an agent was recommended as a preliminary step to the subsidizing of a direct line of steamships—in the event of conditions being favorable—for it is felt that the desired trade can only be successfully established by regular and direct communication. A Victoria firm has approached the Dominion government with an offer to put on a regular monthly service, and it is understood that their offer may be considered when the time arrives for subsidizing a line.

South Africa has been recommended by this board as embracing markets for Canadian goods in much larger quantities than at present exported. It is believed that a commercial agent could greatly assist in building up the desired trade.

Attention is also being directed to Siberia as an outlet for Canadian goods.

## YUKON.

Attention has already been directed to the richness of the Yukon placer gold mines. Persons interested in them should read the reports lately made to the Dominion government by Mr. William Ogilvie, Dominion land surveyor. There

has been a great rush of miners to that country, and many are kept back only on account of transportation difficulties. These difficulties it is expected will soon be overcome by the opening up of one or more of the routes previously mentioned as a very large trade may be expected to result. At present the trade of the Yukon is principally in the hands of United States merchants and prospectors are made to believe that the gold fields are in United States territory. The gold fields herein referred to are all in Canada, and removed from any possibility of boundary dispute by hundreds of miles. This matter has been taken up by the local press, and it is hoped that the press throughout Canada will use its influence in making known the location of these mines.

The loss of duty which might be collected on miners' outfit and supplies going in via the White and Dyas passes is a very serious one to the Dominion. Customs officers should be stationed there and at the entrance to Canadian territory by each of the other routes.

It is hoped to append hereto a small sketch-map showing these gold fields and those of Cassiar and Cariboo with the position of the cities of this province as a supply base.

In consequence of the many attractions nearer home British Columbian merchants have not yet fully realized the trade possibilities with the Yukon.

## MAIL SERVICE.

That business should be interrupted by delayed mails to and from the East for a period of ten days is a very serious matter. It is fortunate, however, that such delays as occurred last month do not happen often, and it seems only reasonable that on these occasions—mails should be forwarded by some other route, even if more circuitous, whenever a saving of time can be effected.

The attention of the postmaster-general has been called to mails for the south being delayed at Seattle nearly a day. The train for southern points leaves shortly before arrival of the steamer from Victoria; consequently the mails are held over until the following day. As there are two steamers daily (morning and evening) by which mails can be carried, it is hoped that better arrangements will be made very soon.

Until the first day of June last, connection by steamers between Revelstoke and West Kootenay points was tri-weekly. On the date mentioned a daily service was inaugurated, but the mails go forward only three times during the week as before. This matter has been brought to the notice of the hon. the postmaster-general, and it has been urged that advantage should be taken of the improved steamer service to forward the mails daily.

The contract for the northern mail service expired on the 30th ultimo, but it is not yet known what new arrangements will be made. It is hoped that they will provide for a more frequent delivery of mails as recommended by this board.

At the request of this board, Colonel the Honorable James Baker, minister of immigration, has kindly furnished a report on immigration and colonization. The report will be found in the appendices.

## OUTLOOK.

The outlook for continued prosperity, and that too on a scale greater than anything heretofore enjoyed, was never so cheerful as it appeared only a month ago, for the prospect of large bodies of men finding immediate employment in railway construction, and the certainty of the sections to be traversed adding to the number of mines and regular shipments of ore, was indeed encouraging.

Since then, however, the prostration of the Dominion parliament without a vote in aid of any portion of the Coast Kootenay railway has cast a gloom over the business portion of the community and has proved a bitter disappointment to all who had the interests of the country at heart. In seeking such aid, this province asked for only a fair return upon its contributions to the federal exchequer, and the provincial government were, under correspondence at the present time with the Dominion government on that subject urging the building of that line. They were in favor of the line right through to the coast, but as they were sure that the Dominion government would not take up that line and there was a strong feeling at Ottawa that the shorter line should be built they were urging the construction of that line. Regarding the Cassiar-Central railway Mr. Turner said the understanding that the mineral rights were handed over to the Cassiar Central railway was wrong. They are, however, entitled to the mineral rights in the 750,000 acres granted to them in alternate blocks on completion of that line. The Cassiar Central line would assist settlers to get into the country. The country was one which was very difficult of access, prospectors having always had to leave it on account of its inaccessibility. It was from this cause that the special assistance given to this company.

Mr. Clearihue thought that in this proportion a large amount of wealth was being given to a company which he considered to be a company of one man, and as for the inaccessibility of the country he said it was the easiest district to get into in the province. It was far easier to get into than Cariboo, and he considered that Mr. Turner must have been misinformed.

Mr. Morris corrected some remarks in the report in reference to the salmon packing industry. The industry, he said, was not as remunerative as the report stated, for more than half or two-thirds of last year's fish was not yet sold.

The report will be amended by the incoming council.

The auditors, Messrs. Fred J. Claxton and C. E. Renouf, reported having checked the books and vouchers and having found them correct. The assets up to June 30th, 1897, were:

Cash in bank .....	\$ 134 19
Furniture .....	384 27
B. C. Building Association .....	7,000 00
Members' dues .....	554 50

Total ..... \$8,072 96

There were no liabilities.

The president in moving the adoption of the report said that the cash in hand was much larger for many years past, thus showing the society to be in a flourishing condition.

The next business was the election of officers. Just before the election the president, Mr. D. R. Ker, respectfully declined to run again for that office. He had held that position for the past two years and done all that was in his power to further the interests of the board, and was not right, he considered, in an administration where there were so many members that he should run for office again. He thought that he should make way for some one else.

Mr. T. S. Fletcher also declined to run, leaving Messrs. G. A. Kirk and C. E. Renouf as contestants for the office. The vote resulted in the election of Mr. G. A. Kirk, receiving 46 votes, while Mr. C. E. Renouf received 15.

On the result being announced Mr. Renouf moved to make it a unanimous vote which was done.

Mr. G. A. Kirk, who sat smiling in a corner, arose after the result was announced and thanked the board for electing him to the office of president, which he hoped to fill in a manner which would be deemed and treated as trespasser.

## CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

## CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Stomach, &c. While they most remarkable success has been shown in curing

## SICK

Headaches, yet Carter's Liver Pills are also valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels even if they only cured.

## HEAD

ache who would be anxious to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately this goodness does not end here, and those who once try it will find that the report be referred to the incoming council for their consideration, giving them power to amend the report if necessary and print it. This motion was carried.

A discussion then arose on matters referred to in the report. Mr. J. A. Cleary objected to the remarks contained in the clause referring to the Cassiar Central Railway. In getting that charter, he said, the company also got the precious metals. He was most decidedly against giving the precious metals to any railway proposition in British Columbia.

The president explained that the charter had already been granted to the company, and it was only approved of by the board in the sense of its opening up the country, not in its details.

Mr. Cleary then said that as far as the granting of the precious metals to the company was concerned he must record his disapproval as a member of the board.

Mr. W. H. Ellis had not heard anything in the report in reference to the branch of the Canadian Pacific railway in Slocan district running from Slocan lake to Nelson.

The president pointed out that this had been overlooked, and that it would be embodied.

The line in question is the short line now under construction to connect Slocan lake with the Robson and Nelson line.

Premier J. H. Turner thought the report should be handed over to the council to revise, so that all subjects could be placed under one head. Respecting the line between Penticton and Boundary creek, Mr. Turner said he understood that the board were making a representation to the provincial government to urge on the building of that road. Now the provincial government were, he said, under correspondence at the present time with the Dominion government on that subject urging the building of that line.

They were in favor of the line right through to the coast, but as they were sure that the Dominion government would not take up that line and there was a strong feeling at Ottawa that the shorter line should be built they were urging the construction of that line.

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Mr. Leonard H. Solly, Land Commissioner.

The first of these Monthly Competitions, for the Province of British Columbia, will commence January 1st, 1897, and will be continued each month during 1897.

## VALUE,

## BICYCLES AND WATCHES..

## 12 STEARNS' BICYCLES

## 12 GOLD WATCHES

Will be given during 1897, one Bicycle and one Watch each month, as follows:

SODIUM SOAP WRAPPERS .....

12 STEARNS' BICYCLES

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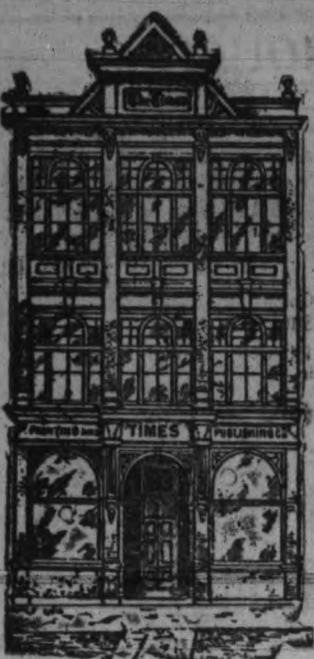
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SODIUM SOAP WRAPPERS .....



## The Daily Times.

## THE ISSUE.

"The importance of this piece of rail way is such that it may command itself to the federal government for immediate consideration. For some reason best known to themselves, and which, we believe, we could very closely guess, is certain noisy but unimportant clique in Victoria—was opposing this. They would rather that the railway never should be built, that the development of the Boundary Creek country should be retarded and that its trade should be drawn away to United States cities, than that the Turner government should be successful in its efforts to promote the immediate construction of this line."

By "this piece of railway" the Colonist means the Columbia & Western, although it seems inclined to suppress the name. As that railway company has not yet obtained a Dominion charter to construct a line from the Columbia to Port Alberni, it is difficult to understand how its promoters "are hopeful of a successful result." No railway can receive a Dominion subsidy that is not incorporated by the Dominion parliament. It is, therefore, most improbable that any assistance will be given before next session of parliament, since the government will not be disposed to give aid by means of an order-in-council when the granting of a subsidy by act of parliament, without incorporation, would have been unprecedented.

The "opposition" to the Columbia & Western is the support given to the Coast-Kootenay line. The greater and more important project is preferred by the people generally to the Columbia & Western. If there was not a rival and better scheme—a line more direct and more valuable to the province as a whole—little would be said or done in "opposition" to Mr. Heinz's road, although the methods of that gentleman and the readiness of the Turner government to give him everything he asks for would necessarily subject them to criticism. The situation, we admit, has been complicated by recent events at Ottawa, and there now seems little probability of either company being assisted by the Dominion government. But the delay of a year may not be an unmixed evil. There will be time to reorganize, consolidate, and strengthen the company known as the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern, which is the custodian for the public of the Coast-Kootenay charter. If that cannot, or will not, be done, then the two governments should be asked to undertake the construction of the road, either as a government work or by an arrangement with the C.P.R., carrying conditions similar to those contained in the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. The aim of the Coast-Kootenay railway advocated is not to advance the interest of one company to the injury of another, but to secure the construction of a direct railway from the coast to the Columbia river, through the Boundary Creek country, to the end that the southern interior may be developed and the merchants and farmers of the coast may derive some benefit from the rapidly increasing population and trade of a portion of the province which they have done so much in the past to encourage and promote. The Colonist may continue its disingenuous and dishonest attacks if it will—it may out-Colonist the Colonist in its avarice of private gain as against public rights—but the issue will still be the same and it is this: The Colonist stands for Heinz, Dewdney & Co., and incidentally the development of the Boundary Creek country; the Times for "the greatest good to the greatest number"—the development of the Boundary Creek and Similkameen districts, and the prosperity of the cities and towns along the coast.

## GOVERNMENT ROAD WORK.

Peter McLean, who was road foreman in the Cobble Hill district some two years ago, and was removed from that position by the department, has written to the Colonist complaining of his treatment. Incidentally, Mr. McLean throws a good deal of light on the government's road methods. He asks for an impartial investigation into his case—which he is not at all likely to get from the government—and he suggests that

these questions should form a basis for such investigation:

1. Have I done by duty to the best of my ability? If not, where, when, how, have I failed?
2. Have I received any money that I have not justly and honestly earned? If so, to what amount and for what purpose? This is what I understand my enemies call "sodality." A very serious charge.
3. Have I wasted money in engineering and building low-set and flimsy bridges that will not stand? If so, when, where, and how much?
4. How often have I been blamed for faults not my own?

5. How much money have I received for running hither and thither seeking something to do? If any, state time, occasion, and purpose?
6. Have I wasted money through incompetency, in having the same roads surveyed, re-surveyed, re-surveyed, etc., partly constructed and then abandoned? If so, when, where, and how much?

7. Have I wasted money of my own choice in building small pieces of road, that begin nowhere and end nowhere? If so, where? when? and how much?

It is plain that while Mr. McLean holds himself guiltless of the offences which he enumerates in these questions he knows that such offences have been committed by somebody else. Money has been squandered on poor road and bridge work, on useless surveys and re-surveys, on pieces of road constructed and then abandoned. Men—voters on the government side—have been paid for "running hither and thither seeking something to do," and for work that was most notoriously scamped. Testimony to this effect has come more than once from anti-government sources, but here is one of the government's own officers exposing the scandalous state of affairs. It is quite likely that Mr. McLean was "transferred" from the Cobble Hill district because he was not a pliant enough tool for the business. In any other province scandalous work of this character would be taken up and exposed by the public accounts committee of the legislature, but here that body is an eminently useless one which does not pretend to discharge the very first function supposed to belong to it, namely, inquiring into the public expenditures. And so the government is free to conduct its system of pilage and corruption practically unchecked. On that point many other witnesses besides Mr. McLean would give startling evidence if they could be put on oath.

Dun's Review gives the number of failures in Canada during the second quarter of 1897 as 368, a decrease of 80 as compared with the corresponding three months of 1896 and 306 less than for the first quarter of 1897. For the first half of 1897 there is a decrease of 80 as against the first half of 1896. The return by provinces is as follows:

No.	Assets	Liabilities
Ontario	\$1,481,820	\$1,238,693
Quebec	116,915	125,439
British Columbia	106,745	107,200
Nova Scotia	28,629	33,569
Manitoba	132,731	128,010
New Brunswick	8,26,500	66,590
Prince Edw'd Is'	3,6,000	13,000
Totals	2,099,690	2,063,351

The Toronto News has amused itself by concocting a "fake" interview with a well-known Ontario Liberal, and some other papers have been simple enough to accept it as genuine. No Ontario Liberal would be such a fool as to talk of Finance Minister Fielding being a "nice old gentleman." That one "break" would be enough to stamp the "interview" as a fraud of the most transparent character.

Many a truth is spoken in jest. Jack Faunt when he returned home declared London is the only place in the world. Yesterday he received a letter from Col. Gregory as follows: "You are right, Jack; London is the only place in the world."

Mr. A. H. Scaife, editor of the Province, has resumed the editorial chair after several weeks' illness. May his shadow grow greater is the fervent wish of many friends.

## BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Proceedings at the Second Day's Session—Officers Elected.

Vancouver, July 9.—The Baptist convention assembled yesterday morning, and in opening a prayer and praise meeting, led by Mr. O. H. Cogswell, was held.

Mr. A. J. Pineo read his report on education, in which he showed the necessity imposed on the denomination for progressive steps in the interest of education.

He also advanced a university scheme suitable to the present condition of the denomination.

The report was very favorably spoken to and highly commended by Mr. O. H. Cogswell, Rev. R. W. Trotter, Mr. Beaty, and others. The discussion was then deferred to a later stage in the proceedings, in order to give opportunity for the adoption of the articles of constitution which had been drawn up by a committee previously appointed.

The articles of constitution as presented by Mr. Marchant and adopted without amendment.

Under the articles of constitution, Rev.

McNaughton was elected president of the convention, and upon ballot Rev. Mr. Stockhouse was elected vice-president. Mr. O. H. Cogswell was elected secretary. The nominating committee as elected by the convention were Mr. McGregor, Mr. Marchant and Mrs. Spoffard. Rev. Mr. Trotter, Mr. Welch, Rev. Mr. Stockhouse and Miss Temple were appointed a committee to draw up a resolution on temperance.

Upon resuming at 2 p.m. it was moved by Rev. R. W. Trotter and seconded by Mr. Bodley, that the convention publish an annual report, including an account of the preliminary steps of this convention and the report on education by Mr. J. Pineo. Carried.

Moved that we ask Rev. Mr. Stockhouse to prepare an account of the pre-

liminary steps of the convention. Carried.

The next matter brought up for con-

sideration was the cost of the annual re-

port to be published. Rev. Mr. Trotter

# Texada City TOWNSITE.

The Lots in Blocks numbered 2, 3, 6, 7, 12 and 13 will be sold as follows: Corner Lots at \$150 each; Inside Lots at \$100.

Lots in Blocks numbered 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14 will be sold for \$100 each for corner lots and \$75 each for inside lots.

Terms will be one-third cash, payable in three and six months, with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

The property is held under Crown grant, and title is warranted.

The vendor has contracted for the erection of a fine hotel, containing 50 rooms, an expense of \$5,000, and to stimulate the quick building of Texada City, will give the hotel and ground upon which it stands (half an acre) as a prize to be drawn for among the first 300 paid-up purchasers of lots (each lot being entitled to one draw). The following well-known bus-

iness men of Vancouver will superintend the drawing for the lot-holders: J. C. Keith, Esq., director of the Union Steamship Co., Vancouver; G. W. De Beck, Esq., director of Golden Cache Mines; J. R. Seymour, Esq., wholesale and retail druggist, Vancouver.

The drawing will take place in Vancouver as soon as possible after the lots are sold, and the time and place of drawing will be advertised in the daily papers of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo.

Parties contemplating investing in Texada City property are advised to make early application for lots, so as to take advantage of the drawing for the hotel, which is limited to the first 300 paid-up purchasers only. For further particulars apply to the following agents:

A. ALLAYNE JONES  
General Agent, 612 Hastings Street, Vancouver.

## VICTORIA AGENTS:

LEE & FRASER, 11 Trounce Alley.  
BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO., 28 Broad St.  
A. W. MORE & CO., 86 Government St.

## VANCOUVER AGENTS:

C. S. DOUGLAS, 139 Cordova Street.  
D. F. DOUGLAS, Masonic Block.  
P. W. CHARLESON, 437 Hastings St.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Collie, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable.

For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

## AUCTION SALES.

ONLY CORNER-AUCTION ROOM.

## WILLIAM JONES

General Auctioneer  
And Commission Agent

133 GOVERNMENT ST., COR. PANDORA.

FURNITURE, FARM STOCK AND  
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.

All goods sent for absolute sale will receive prompt and personal attention. Goods delivered on credit. Money to loan on real estate. Furniture bought for cash to any amount.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

PROVINCIAL ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL  
(INCORPORATED 1880.)

## Tenders for Supplies.

Sealed tenders will be received for supplying the above institution from 1st August, 1897, to 31st July, 1898, for the following articles, to be delivered free: Meat, Vegetables, Groceries, Bread, Milk, Drugs, Wood and Scavenger Work.

Tenders to be sent to the undersigned on or before noon of July 20, 1897. The lowest and any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to

H. M. YATES, Secretary,  
47 Langley street.

YOUNG MEN'S  
LIBERAL CLUB.

A meeting of the above association will be held on

Wednesday Evening, July 14

at the club room, Adelphi Building.

A full attendance of members is requested, as important business will come up for consideration.

P. S. LAMPMAN,  
Secretary.

## FIRST TIME ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

## The Only Big Show Coming.

THE WALTER L. MAIN  
GRANDEST & BEST SHOWS

## 3 - RING CIRCUS - 3.

5 CONTINENT  
MENAGERIE 5

## Trained Wild Beast Show

## FREE HORSE FAIR

## Real Roman Hippodrome.

The Main shows have a world wide reputation for completeness and excellence, and this reputation was well sustained here—Salt Lake Tribune.

Surely coming and will positively exhibit for two days.

## AT VICTORIA

Monday and Tuesday, July 12 and 13.



## THE MIGHTY BOVALAPUS.

The rarest, strongest and swiftest of all the monstrous mammals of the deep.

MARVELLOUS PERFORMING ELEPHANTS.

A Hippodrome giving all kinds of Races.

## PERRIER,

The World's Highest and Longest Diver.

Wallace, the Celebrated Horse-Riding Lion.

## Original European Wild Beast Show

Trained Beasts in huge circular steel cages, consisting of Lions, Tigers, Elephants, Jaguars, Panthers, Leopards, Russian Bear Hounds, and scores of other Animals.

100 Exotic Birds and Parrot Stars.

## MENAGERIE OF HUNDREDS OF ZOOLOGICAL SURPRISES.

Baby Lions and Baby Hippopotamus, Birds, Beasts and Reptiles.

Grand, Glorious, Unparalleled, Free, Gorgeous.

## Street Parade

On Monday morning, July 12, sum. at 10 o'clock.

Two grand performances each day. Drives clicked at the ready stands. Tickets on sale every day at Jamison's Book Store.

## WE BELIEVE

there is no  
better soap made  
than our

## Baby's Own

## Soap—

care and skill in  
making and  
the best materials  
are the reason

## THE PROOF—

Its immense sales.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mrs.

Montreal.

## J. PIERCY &amp; CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND  
CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS

MINERS' OUTFITS & SOUVENIRS

VICTORIA, B.C.

A large assortment of English Rockingham tea pots at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

15 cent tea kettles, 15 cent dish pans and other cheap tinware at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

Ald. Stewart has given formal notice of his intention to introduce a by-law to be known as the tax by-law, 1897.

Prospectors' compasses, magnifying glasses and field glasses to be had from Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

The annual meeting of the King's Daughters will be held at the Alexandra Club on Wednesday, July 14th, at 2:30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

Three drunks were up in the police court this morning. Two of them were discharged, it being their first offence, but the other, having been there before, was fined \$5 and \$1 costs.

A meeting of the executive of the Local Council of Women will be held at the city hall at 2:30 p.m. on Monday, when the report of the representative to the National Council will be read.

To-morrow evening at 8:30 in Temperance Hall, Pandora street, the monthly Gospel temperance meeting of the Congregational Y.P.S.C.E. will be held. An interesting programme has been provided, including an address by Mr. Wm. McNeill.

Only 12 days more for \$4.00 "Caronettes" at Skene Lowe's. Bring the children.

The forty-ninth drawing for an appropriation in the Victoria Building Society took place last evening and resulted in shares 155 A and B, held by Mr. W. H. Dorman, being drawn. Shares 155 C and D were withdrawn. Ald. McGregor and Messrs. W. W. Northcott and G. W. Anderson acted as a drawing committee.

At the last regular meeting of the Rathbone Sisters, Behnson Temple, No. 3, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: M.E.E., Sis. L. Hall; S. Sr., Sis. H. Wallace, E. J. Sis. A. Wall; M. Sis. W. Cox; M. of R. and C. Sis. E. Conlin; M. of S. Sis. B. Moss; Protector, Sis. V. Cox; O. Guard, Sis. J. Behnson.

There will be a mass meeting in the rooms of the Y.M.C.A. to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, when addresses will be delivered by Mr. J. Dummett, traveling secretary for the Y.M.C.A.; Rev. Dr. Munro Fraser, of Hamilton, and Rev. J. C. Speers, of the Metropolitan Methodist church, will also be present. There will be special music for the occasion.

The following Victoria passengers sailed from San Francisco on the Umatilla this morning: Rev. J. B. Reid, L. H. Paine, G. H. Grant and wife, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. R. Harris, Dr. Starkard and wife, Mrs. R. Wheeler, M. G. Gould, C. Bourne, C. Shorley, W. T. Harkins, J. Clark, F. H. Grap, E. Freeman and sons, E. May, Mrs. H. Hackett, Miss Fraser, Mrs. Freeman, Goo, Kendall, Mrs. M. Sheridan, Miss Cunningham.

Constable Bevan, of the provincial police force, spent all day yesterday searching the districts for a horse and carriage stolen on the previous evening from the Victoria Gardens. The horse and rig belonged to J. H. Smith, who tied it in the shed at the gardens while attending a dance. When he wished to go home he found the horse and carriage were missing. This morning they were found in Victoria West, the person who had taken them having evidently turned the horse loose after employing a drive.

Detective Cudliffe left this morning for the Sound, having in charge Carl Hamburger, arrested here on Thursday evening, charged with embezzlement. It appears that Hamburger was not short in his accounts with the Singer Sewing Machine Co., for which he acted as collector, but is \$800 short as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, Sons of Herman, and \$115 short as treasurer of Evergreen Lodge, A.O.F., of Seattle. He was very popular in Seattle, and his disappearance and arrest caused a big sensation.

Eugene Frank, who was arrested some time ago on a charge of stealing a walking cane from the Drixdal Hotel, is again in the hands of the police, having been arrested last evening charged with having stolen goods in his possession. Frank had access to a room in the Clarence Hotel in which was a trunk belonging to a man named Dillingham, now in Vancouver, and Detective Palmer and Constable Walker, who made the arrest, allege that Frank helped himself to some of Dillingham's effects. The case came up in the police court this morning and was remanded until the 14th.

William Harrison and his son, residents of Saanich, had a very narrow escape from death this morning. They were driving across the Victoria & Sidney railway track, near the South Saanich school house, when the train came along and struck their carriage. Luckily the two men were thrown to one side, instead of in front of the train, and both escaped serious injury, although the elder gentleman was badly shaken up. No fault can be attached to the engineer, as he blew several warnings as the train approached the crossing. Mr. Harrison, however, thought he could cross before the train reached him, hence the accident.

Metropolitan Methodist Church—Sunday to-morrow, both morning and evening, will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. C. Speer.

James Bay Methodist Church—Sunday to-morrow, both morning and evening, will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. G. F. Swinnerton.

Captain John Irving returned last evening from Vancouver.

J. L. Beckwith was an incoming passenger on the Charmer yesterday.

James Wilson, superintendent of the C. P. R. telegraph service, is in the city.

R. Jameson, R. E. Cooper and S. W. Boddy came home from Vancouver yesterday.

D. W. Gillies, of the British Columbia Cattle Company, returned last evening from the Mainland.

Mrs. Hussey was a passenger to Seattle yesterday evening, where she went to meet Superintendent Hussey, who is expected back from the interior this evening.

Calvary Baptist Church—Rev. R. W. Trotter, pastor, will occupy the pulpit

Dr. A. W. Jones is back from a visit to the Mainland.

R. Collier was a passenger from Vancouver last evening.

Captain John Irving returned last evening from Vancouver.

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## Your Prescription \*

Is prepared from  
PUREST MATERIALS  
With  
ABSOLUTE ACCURACY

At a  
REASONABLE PRICE  
When entrusted to us.

John Cochrane, chemist.

North-West Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts

## IN MARINE CIRCLES

A Dull Month Amongst the Merchant Marine—Fan Sang Sails From Portland.

Topeka Arrives From the North—Tees Leaves for the West Coast—Other Vessels.

In their freight and shipping report for June, R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., say:

"Shipping business continues dull and without much feature, although it must be admitted a better demand exists both for grain and lumber tonnage than was to be observed a month ago. Rates on the spot have been firm, with an upward tendency, while for forward loading they have eased off somewhat. Vessels chartered for this season's salmon are now beginning to arrive, although of course loading will not begin until September. As far as can be judged at this early day the market has been decidedly over-provided for in the way of tonnage; indeed it is a great question if the ultimate quantity to be shipped will justify the pessimistic anticipations existing in some quarters."

The steamer City of Topeka arrived from Alaska about noon to-day, and after a short stop at the outer wharf, she went on to the Sound. She brought down a long list of passengers, there being altogether 119 on board. The Topeka had first-class weather during the entire trip. She passed the steamer Queen, which sailed from here the day before yesterday, off the south end of Queen Charlotte island, and a few hours later she passed the steamer Danube, which steamer is on her way to Victoria from the north. As the Danube has to call at Alert Bay and Vancouver she will not arrive until late to-night or tomorrow morning.

The United States cutter Alert arrived down yesterday from Seattle with the U.S.S. Pinta in tow, which vessel she is conveying to the naval yard at Mare Island. The Alert anchored off the outer wharf during the morning, while the Pinta went over to the range in the straits opposite Port Angeles so that her crew might put in their target practice. Both vessels left for the south about noon.

Captain Langley, of the tug Lorne, reports that the Neah Bay and other Indians along the coast are making big catches of whales off the entrance of the straits. The Lorne was here yesterday evening on her way to Chemainus, after having towed the collier Carrollton to sea. She goes to Chemainus to tow the bark St. Katherines, which is laden with lumber for Shanghai, to sea.

Consignees.

Per steamer Kingston from the Sound—J. P. Moran, H. E. Miller, E. Thompson, E. Cudhury, M. Supperino and Capt. Michael.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Capt. John Irving, D. W. Gillies, N. Butler, Mrs. Sampson, G. H. A. Willis, Miss Gross, W. Harris, Henry Smith, R. Collister, R. Johnson, R. D. Kinmond, Miss Sullivan, J. Jones, E. E. Cooper, S. W. Boddy, A. M. Bentz and wife, A. Haggatt, J. L. Beckwith, Dr. O. Jones, Miss Cook, A. Brown, Miss Oakley.

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## PUT TO THE TEST

THE MOST CONVINCING AND ABSOLUTELY PROOF GIVEN

That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cure When Other Medicines Fail—What They Have Done for Others They Will Do for You.

No remedy of modern times has offered more, or stronger proof of its sterling merit than has Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The cures are not those of people in foreign lands, but from all parts of our own country, and the statements made are easily verified by everyone in the vicinity in which the cures reported occur. What such proof as this is offered doubt must cease, and the medicine must be awarded the palm of superiority over all others.

Every mail brings letters from grateful people in all parts of Canada, who have been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, sometimes after years of illness and after other medicines had failed, and it is the words of gratitude spoken by sufferers thus restored to health that has created the enormous demand this medicine has. The following letter is but a fair sample of hundreds constantly being received:

The Dr. Williams Medicine Co.

Dear Sirs—I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the medicinal value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a blood purifier and health restorer. For ten years I was a victim to a complication of troubles, beginning with quinsy and followed by rheumatism and bronchitis. My physician told me that the trouble had become chronic, and that every winter I would either have to house myself up or go to a warmer climate. Two years ago I was confined to my bed and room from February until May, under the doctor's care. One day while reading of the cures of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I determined to try them, and I found a cure at last in this splendid medicine. I used a dozen boxes of the pills and have never been better in my life than I am now, and I have not been troubled in any way with my old complaints since I discontinued the use of the Pink Pills. As I have already stated I was a sufferer for years, and during that period spent a small fortune in doctor's medicine and drugs, only to find in the end that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills accomplished what all other medicines failed to do. When my friends who know how often I was laid aside with illness asked me what cured me I am always happy to say Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Yours gratefully,  
MRS. J. A. MCKIM.  
Catarqui.

Mr. and Mrs. McKim are among the best known and most esteemed residents of Catarqui, Ont. Mr. McKim has been a travelling salesman for pharmaceutical organs in the district in which he resides for upwards of twenty-five years.

What stronger proof than the above can be had for the claim that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when all other medicines fail? If you are ailing, give this great medicine a fair trial and the result will not disappoint you. The public are cautioned against numerous pink-colored imitations. Insist upon taking nothing but the packages which bear the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

## CHINESE MINISTER RECALLED.

Has Only Been in This Country Two Months—Diplomatic Changes.

Washington, D.C., July 9.—Wu Ting Fang, the new Chinese minister, is to be recalled some time in August. This information comes in the nature of a surprise, as he reached this country only about two months ago to assume diplomatic relations between this country and China. No official document has as yet been received, but the private advice was accompanied by copies of Chinese newspapers all containing the same intelligence, which leaves but little doubt that the information is correct.

Inquiry was made at the legation, and, while it was impossible to see the minister, the secretary acknowledged that such information had been received, but in the absence of official information he declined to confirm the report.

It was, however, learned that Wang Ting Fang will be transferred to Tokio to succeed Yu Keng, who was formerly minister at that place. Charges have been preferred against Yu Keng and his conduct of affairs in Japan has been under investigation by Li Hung Chang for some time.

It was further decided to relieve him and he will be replaced by Wu Ting Fang.

The latter will be succeeded by Lee King Yee who now is chief clerk of foreign affairs and directly under Li Hung Chang. Lee King Yee is a man of large experience in diplomatic affairs and has grown up under the tutorage of the great premier.

## YOU ARE A VICTIM!

Medical Statistics Prove That Eighty Out of Every Hundred Are Tainted With Catarrh.

Are you one of the eighty? Foul breath, pains over the eyes, dropping in the throat and headaches, denote it. Have you these symptoms? Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder never disappoints in a cure.

"For years I was a victim of chronic catarrh. I had tried all kinds of cures, and had been treated by numbers of physicians, but none of them relieved me. I had procured and used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. The first application gave me almost instant relief, and in an incredibly short time I was absolutely cured from this distressing and disgusting malady." James Headley, Dundee, N.Y.

A new statute in Connecticut makes it unlawful for officers of public records, state, municipal or court, to use any ink in making public records not approved by the secretary of state. This is based upon the fact that using poor ink in past years, some important documents are now nearly illegible.

The blanching of the hair, and its tendency to fall off can be prevented, and the natural color restored by Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

THIRTY-EIGHT MILES AN HOUR.

A little steam-vessel, built in England, and named the "Turbinia," has been giving an extraordinary exhibition of speed. She attained the great speed of "38 miles an hour" over a rough course. This is astonishing, but hardly more so than the novelty of the method of propulsion, the lightness of the machinery, the absence of vibration. At a recent meeting of the shipbuilding section of the Institute of Civil Engineers, in London, Mr. Thornycroft, well known in connection with water-tube boilers, congratulated the Hon. C. A. Parsons, the designer of the "Turbinia," upon her wonderful record, and at the same time pointed out reasons why the very extraordinary speed attained, as compared with the torpedo-boat destroyers—hence before the speediest boats constructed were more remarkable even than appeared at first sight. Professor Ewing, of Cambridge, who spent a week upon the vessel and made many tests and experiments in regard to speed, water and fuel consumption, etc., gave some very interesting information. The absence of complicated machinery (there being no reciprocating parts as in ordinary engines) made the duty of the engineer very easy. "In fact," he says, "there was nothing but a steam stop valve and a reversing valve that had to be handled." In 20 seconds after starting from a state of rest, the steam turbine engines were working at a rate equivalent to a speed of 28 knots.

When asked about vibration, the Professor replied that it did not exist—he did not mean a comparative quietude; but the phrase should be understood in its literal sense. Even at the highest speed there was no vibration, nothing more than a hum from the fan, which was driven directly from the central propeller shaft. The professor said he had gone into this investigation with a certain degree of skepticism; but that the trials had been entirely successful throughout, and he could now point to nothing that would form a set-off against the obvious advantages which were possessed by the turbine as a marine motor. All this indicates that an important departure has been made in the method of propulsion of steam vessels.

In conclusion, it may be explained that the "Turbinia" is not propelled by ejecting streams of water from her stern as some one described not long ago; but steam is projected with great force against the blades of a steam turbine wheel, somewhat resembling an ordinary electric fan enclosed in a tight case. This wheel rotates with great speed, and is attached directly to the shaft which drives the propeller. There are actually three turbines coupled to three shafts.

The absence of vibration is presumably due, in part at least, to the fact that there are no reciprocating movements as in an ordinary engine, but a continuous rotation in one direction only, except when going astern.

## HAD INDIGESTION!

For a Matter of Some Forty Years or More.

Joseph Gardner, store dealer, of Bain, Ontario, is a great believer in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and kidney, liver and stomach troubles generally.

"I was troubled for over forty years with indigestion and constipation," he writes. "At intervals I suffered from severe headache. I spent dollars and dollars without result until Mr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills completely cured him."

Sold by all dealers and Edamson, Bates & Co., Toronto. 25 cents.

When all other remedies fail Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine will cure the worst chronic cold. 25 cents.

The Hartford & New Britain third rail is being watched closely by railroad men everywhere. It is already announced that the Grafton & Upton, Mass., road is considering the adoption of the third rail system of running cars on electricity, and is very likely to adopt it soon.

"Last summer one of our grandsons was sick with a severe bowel complaint," says Mrs. E. E. Gregory, of Fredricktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief."

For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

The Gauls, to make handles for their stone axes, cleft the branch of a tree, placed the stone in it, and left it till the wound in the tree had been completely healed.

## HERE IS A KICK.

To the editor: I have been reading your excellent paper for a long time, and in the main I find it a very satisfactory newspaper, but here is one feature that aggravates me beyond measure.

"I have been reading notices which begin with an interesting, new item and end up with 'the best and most popular route between St. Paul and Chicago, are the best dining car service in the world, is via the Wisconsin Central lines.' The statement is truthful enough, and I suppose that J. G. Ford, G.P.A., Milwaukee, Wis., or Geo. S. Batty, general agent, 240 Stark St. Portland, Ore., finds this a good way to teach and inform the travelling public of the advantages of travelling over the lines. Yours truly,

James Headley, Dundee, N.Y.

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The blanching of the hair, and its tendency to fall off can be prevented, and the natural color restored by Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

## INSANITY IN SUMMER

Brought on by Nervous and Mental Troubles.

## Paine's Celery Compound The Great Tower of Safety.

Nervous diseases when aggravated by mental disturbances produce more cases of insanity in the hot weather than at any other season of the year.

Nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and chronic constipation induce depression of spirits, extreme weakness, morbid fears, despondency and languor; from these dread insanity comes slowly and surely.

Nervous sufferers have a dread of hot weather. Finding themselves deeper in the pit of misery than they were in spring and early summer, they are in greater despair. Thousands whose cases have not been met by treatment they are now under are hourly calling for help.

There is hope and rescue for you reader, if you are one of the sufferers. You are in need of Paine's Celery Compound, that great builder of the nervous system. Its vitalizing action commences with the first bottle you use. You soon begin to realize that you are daily drinking health. The volume of blood immediately increases in the arteries, and the body is fully fed and nourished. Your appetite becomes keen and natural, the tired nerves and brain are strengthened, and you feel impulses of health that cheer the soul.

The power of Paine's Celery Compound over nervous summer diseases is admitted by tens of thousands who have used the marvelous medicine. The remarkable remedy will make you assuredly meet your case and give you a new life; it will lay the foundation for future happiness and long years. Weak, wretched and infirm reader, we counsel you to make use of this life-restorer at once, and enjoy the true blessings of health.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM.

Strange Meteorological Phenomenon in Southern Wurtemburg.

New York, July 9.—A dispatch to the World from Berlin says: "A Stuttgart dispatch received here brings the news of a destructive hailstorm which raged for hours in Southern Wurtemburg, causing the death of 15 persons and damage to crops amounting to more than 4,000,000 marks. Such a meteorological phenomenon in the hottest month of the year has never been experienced before in this part of the fatherland. Before the storm the weather was extremely sultry. Gradually the clouds began to darken, and within a few minutes after there was a sudden darkness, followed by rushing torrents of rain, which almost submerged the villages. The rain was followed by a terrific hail storm, some of the hail stones being almost of incredible size."

Many people suffer from rheumatism. Bad blood and diseased kidneys bring it on. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will remedy all this and cure rheumatism, sciatica and all kindred complaints. Here is a sample case:

"My boy was all crippled up and suffered awfully with rheumatism," writes Mrs. H. Wills, of Cheshire, Ont. "He also had a touch of diabetes. The doctors could do him no good, but Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills completely cured him."

Sold by all dealers and Edamson, Bates & Co., Toronto. 25 cents.

When all other remedies fail Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine will cure the worst chronic cold. 25 cents.

The Hartford & New Britain third rail is being watched closely by railroad men everywhere. It is already announced that the Grafton & Upton, Mass., road is considering the adoption of the third rail system of running cars on electricity, and is very likely to adopt it soon.

"Last summer one of our grandsons was sick with a severe bowel complaint," says Mrs. E. E. Gregory, of Fredricktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief."

For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

The Gauls, to make handles for their stone axes, cleft the branch of a tree, placed the stone in it, and left it till the wound in the tree had been completely healed.

HERE IS A KICK.

To the editor: I have been reading your excellent paper for a long time, and in the main I find it a very satisfactory newspaper, but here is one feature that aggravates me beyond measure.

"I have been reading notices which begin with an interesting, new item and end up with 'the best and most popular route between St. Paul and Chicago, are the best dining car service in the world, is via the Wisconsin Central lines.' The statement is truthful enough, and I suppose that J. G. Ford, G.P.A., Milwaukee, Wis., or Geo. S. Batty, general agent, 240 Stark St. Portland, Ore., finds this a good way to teach and inform the travelling public of the advantages of travelling over the lines. Yours truly,

James Headley, Dundee, N.Y.

A new statute in Connecticut makes it unlawful for officers of public records, state, municipal or court, to use any ink in making public records not approved by the secretary of state. This is based upon the fact that using poor ink in past years, some important documents are now nearly illegible.

The blanching of the hair, and its tendency to fall off can be prevented, and the natural color restored by Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

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A new statute in Connecticut makes it

## TO THE VICTORS

The J. B. A. A. Banquet to the Victoria Crews at the Hotel Dallas Yesterday Evening.

The Reign of Blue and the White—The Toasts and Those Who Responded to Them.

The Dallas Hotel was yesterday evening the scene of a banquet tendered by the members and friends of the J.B.A.A. to the sailors of the association who so successfully upheld the honors of the white and blue at Portland. The dining room presented a pretty appearance, it being tastefully decorated with festoons of blue and white bunting, and at the end of the room was a pair of sculls forming an arch over the door. The tables, at which over a hundred sat down, were also prettily decorated with flowers.

Mr. H. D. Holmecke, M.P.P., was the chairman, and on his right sat General Roberts, consul of the United States, Captain Flinnis, of H.M.S. Amphion, and Mayor Redfern. On the left of the chairman were Dan O'Sullivan and Charles McNeill, the captains of the different crews, and the members of their crews. While the dinner was being dealt with, Mr. Banty, who was holding forth at the piano, played many marches and other airs, and during the selections he happened to play the tune of "Yankee Doodle." Scarcely had the first few notes been struck when General Roberts rose to his feet, and, swinging his arms to the tune, bowed his acknowledgements. Those present, falling into the spirit of the thing, cheered him to the echo. After the dinner, which notwithstanding the short notice given was a very good one, had to use the words in the chorus of a song sung later in the evening, "gone to the usual place, you know," the chairman called the gathering to order, and the toasts began.

The first toast, "The Queen," was drunk loudly, and before the merry-makers resumed their seats they made the ceiling ring with the strains of "God Save the Queen." "The Governor-General" and "The Lieutenant-Governor" were then drunk, and at the top of their voices those present proclaimed that they were jolly good fellows."

Mr. E. W. Pratt then rendered two good solos, "They all Love Jack," and "Ashore," all joining in the chorus. After he had finished the last song, the chairman proposed the health of the President of the United States, to which General Roberts replied. He thanked them, he said, on behalf of the President of his country for proposing the toast, and referred to the pleasant three years he had spent in this city. Referring to the Stars and Stripes, he said that he hoped soon to see them entwined with the Union Jack controlling the world.

Mr. Herbert E. A. Robertson then sang "Sailing," but it was not up to his usual well known style. Following his contribution Mr. J. F. Fouliques proposed the "Army and Navy." Captain Flinnis, of H.M.S. Amphion, responding. He referred to the greatness of H.M. navy, which he said was plainly illustrated by the great pageant held during the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee at Spithead. He was glad, he said, to be present, for he was always eager to encourage sport in every way that lay within his power. Captain Flinnis was heartily cheered as he sat down.

Then Mr. Fred Richardson sang a couple of humorous songs, which were sung in his own inimitable way. The toast of the evening followed, "The Victors." It was proposed by the chairman, who in his remarks said that although one of the senior crew, William Scott, had gone to England with the Jubilee contingent, they still had a team which, with Dan O'Sullivan as mascot, could whip the coast.

Mr. O'Sullivan and Charles McNeill replied in short and well worded speeches. Both were of the opinion that though they won at Portland, the other crews had made them work for their victories. Mr. Geiger, who, it seems, had made a record while south as a bridge destroyer, also replied. The trainer, Mr. Page, was then called to the front and presented with a souvenir medal and clasp in honor of the victories of his boys.

Mr. Williams then sang the Eton boating song, some of the verses of which were localized for the occasion, and out of compliment to General Roberts he sang "Dixie." A guest, Mr. Buller, of Portland, was then toasted and that gentleman replied, telling an exceedingly funny story.

The health of the Mayor and Corporation was proposed by Mr. D. R. Ker, and Mayor Redfern replied. Mr. A. E. Hood sang and then the health of the press was proposed, representatives of both papers replying. Then came the toast to the ladies, proposed by Mr. Beaumont Borgs and replied to by Mr. Sam Sea. The health of the J.B.A.A. was proposed by Captain Flinnis, and the banquet, after several toasts, had been drunk to many others present, came to an end with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen." Everyone who was present came away thoroughly satisfied that they had enjoyed themselves—in fact it was hard to see how any of them could not.

## After a Severe Cold.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofula. I was weak and debilitated and Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and made me strong and well. After a severe cold I had catarrhal fever. I again took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it quickly accomplished a complete cure." Sarah E. Devay, Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

## Ask your grocer for

**Windsor Salt**  
For Table and Dairy. Purest and Best!

## QUEER NEW BRACELETS.

Jade, the mystical precious stone of the Orient, is now the craze. Fashion's devotees wear amulets, bracelets, chatelaine and vinaigrette rings made of it. Jade is the color of mountain grass, a little greener than sea green in hue. It is extremely difficult to work in, and because of its resistance to human manipulation, it is very costly. A slim bracelet of jade, set with twinkling olivines, the olivines being reckoned nearly semi-precious stones, is sold for \$50. The wearing of such a bracelet, however, brings the wearer good fortune; the wearing of two jewels insures a double portion of good luck. The belles and wealthy dowagers this season have their parades of jade—only a small piece inserted somewhere, perhaps—but it is a happy symbol, and the small, smooth, green ring, not unlike in size the ivory circlet that a baby cuts its teeth with, depending from the top of their purse or a vinaigrette bottle.

The bulk of the jade that is used now for fashionable ornaments is brought from New Zealand, sources of supply having been found near the coast of that country. For indefinite ages in Spain, old Mexico, and among the Chinese, the wearing of a piece of jade anywhere about the person was regarded as a spell to keep off disease, especially diseases of the lungs and stomach, or fits of frenzy or epilepsy. For anyone in China to give a present of an article made of jade signified good will. "As you wish" is the meaning of the zoowand of authority made and presented by a great official at the installation of an incoming dignitary. Only the finest zoowands are made of jade, rock crystal, metal or even carved wood, being used for those typical of less exalted station. The fact that the college man of to-day buys a jade bracelet for his sweetheart recalls a scientific problem, the hint that America had communication with the old world ages ago, long before Columbus landed, for jade is not found in this country, and yet presents made out of jade were among the first gifts sent in propitiation by Montezuma when Cortes invaded old Mexico. A green bracelet is becoming to a delicate arm, and looks well with the falling lace of the summer girl's sleeve. The summer girl has found this out.

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HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

TEN YEARS IN THE TOILS.

South American Kidney Cure Looked the Bonds and Freed the Prisoner—It Restored Health to the Weak.

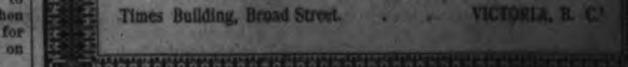
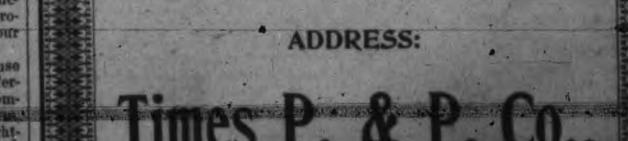
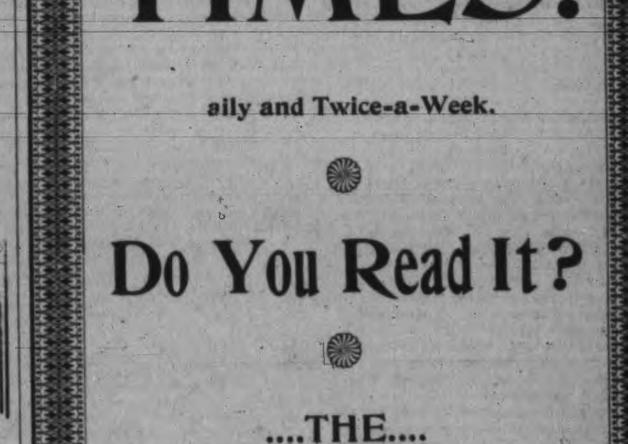
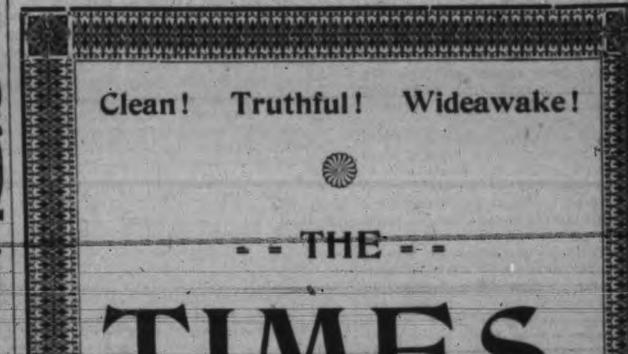
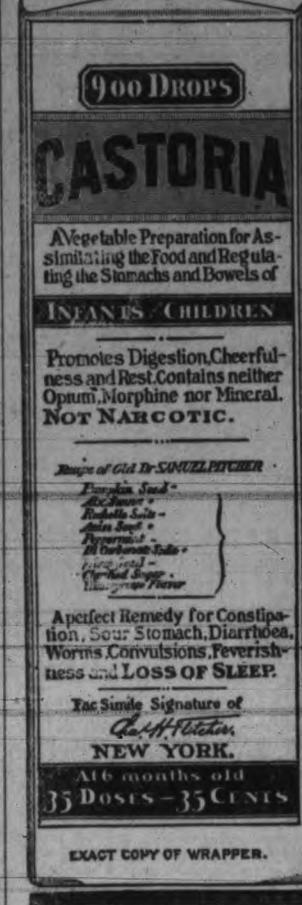
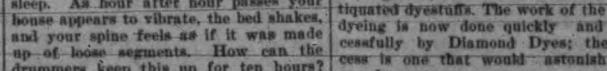
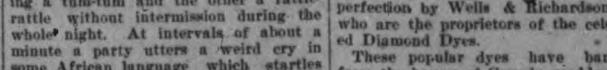
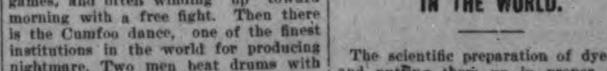
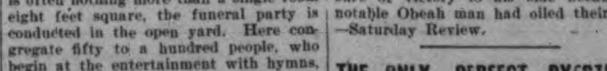
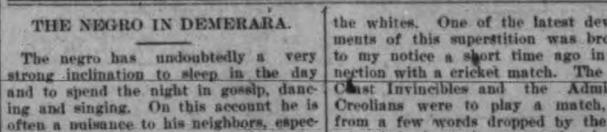
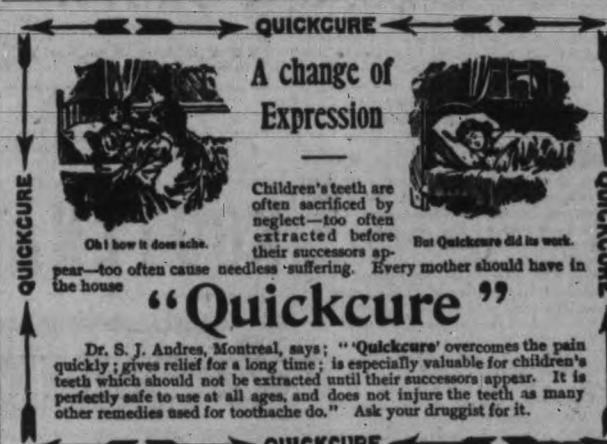
This is to certify that after taking six bottles of South American Kidney Cure I am completely cured of stricture and gravel, having suffered from these complaints for over ten years. I felt relieved almost immediately, and after taking three bottles felt greatly improved. I continued its use until I was satisfied I was perfectly cured." Willis Goff, Chippewa, Ont.

Flippin Cockney (to countryman)—Are there many fools in this part of the world, my lad? Yodel—Not as I know on, sur. Why, dyer feel a bit lonesome, like?—London Tit-Bits.

TRY  
Vanity Fair  
Cigarettes.  
10c. PER PACKAGE.

W. S. KIMBALL & CO., Rochester, N.Y.

17 First Prize Medals.





Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## THE RICH CLONDYKE

More News From the Rich Districts of the Canadian North-West.

The American Towns Being Depopulated by the Exodus to the Clondyke.

One of the passengers on the steamer City of Topeka from Juneau was A. E. Carr, who took in the American mail to the Yukon. Mr. Carr speaks in glowing terms of the Clondyke country, which it seems is now the Mecca of the mining men. Everyone is getting over the boundary, he says, into the Canadian territory. Circle City is being deserted. Last year that city had a population of 1,100, and now there are scarcely 400 men there. Every city of the Yukon is suffering to the same extent; the mining men are all going over to the Clondyke, where the rich strikes are being made. The Clondyke country, particularly Bonanza and Eldorado creeks, Mr. Carr says, are the richest diggings ever struck in the history of mining. A great many of the claims, if they hold out as they are doing now, will clear up at least \$1,000,000. One miner on Bonanza creek, a man named Macdonald, took \$800,000 out of a piece of land measuring about 45 feet square. Along Bonanza creek very few claims have been staked that have not panned out very rich; in fact every claim from No. 46 above to G1 below has given very rich results. The number of men who went in this year was about 2,000; of these nearly all went by way of the Chilcotin or White Pass.

Mr. Carr thinks that before the present season is over there will be a great dearth of provisions in the mining camps. At present provisions, except bacon, are plentiful, but there is far from enough up there to supply the needs of the great number of men who are now there. Anyone who intends going up, Mr. Carr says, should take enough provisions with him to last him over until next spring. As an instance of the cost of provisions in that part of the country, Mr. Carr says that it cost him \$52 to feed his three dogs on damaged bacon and corn starch for seven days. He passed the country out of Northwest, mounted police, who went up some time ago under Superintendent McIree and passed through Victoria on their way north, about three days' journey from Dawson City. Dawson City is now the largest city in the Clondyke or Yukon countries. This city, which has a population of 1,500, will be the headquarters of the Northwest mounted police. No one who has the ready coin need be thirty in the mining regions, for there are 6,000 gallons of whisky already there and almost as much again on the way.

Mr. Carr tells a story which illustrates the manner in which 2 miners sticks to his friends. While on the way in a miner named Bert Strickley died, and his partner, putting his friend's body in the canoe, paddled mournfully towards Circle City. He offered as much as \$300 to any man who would accompany him, but no one being willing to go he played a lone hand, and taking his partner to Circle City he buried him there with all the honors he could bestow upon him.

Mr. Carr also brings news of the loss of the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer Arctic. On May 14 she was wintered at a place about four miles from Forty Mile, and was jammed in the ice when it packed. Her hull was smashed to pieces and is a total loss. Her machinery was saved, and it is now lying on the bank of the Yukon at the spot where she was lost. The steamer P. B. Wear is at Circle City, and was to begin her service on the Yukon on May 30th.

F. C. Lawrence, an Ashcroft mining man, was also a passenger from the north. He is down from Prince William Sound, where he has discovered a very rich claim at Gladhough Bay. He brings down a large piece of rock weighing about 450 pounds, which is very rich in gold and goes to about 30 per cent. in copper. At the claim discovered by him and his partner, another Ashcroft man named J. G. Collins, he says there is a ledge 300 feet long and 70 feet wide, and fully 12,000 tons of ore are in sight. Gladhough bay has just been created a mining district, with J. B. Bosby as mining recorder.

A crowd of miners came down on the steamer Cook Inlet, but they did not stay long. They cleaned their expenses on the trip there, they said, but that was all. Very few of them, however, were experienced miners.

Blood-purifiers, though gradual, are radical in their effect. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is intended as a medicine only and not a stimulant, excitant, or beverage. Immediate results may not always follow its use; but after a reasonable time, permanent benefit is certain to be realized.

For Bargains go to the Sterling, Yates street. Entire stock at clearing prices.

## British Columbia.

### VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, July 9.—As the differences between the Brockton Point Association and the local clubs have been adjusted the senior lacrosse match between Westminster and Vancouver will be played in Vancouver to-day. Both the bicycle and the lacrosse clubs have ratified the agreement that their representatives made with the Brockton Point Association.

At a meeting of the Westminster Presbytery yesterday, Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Mount Pleasant church, who resigned his pulpit owing to ill-health, was given six months leave of absence to recuperate. A call from the congregation of Ebeneezer to Rev. J. A. Logan, of Union, was sustained and ordered to be forwarded to the clerk of the Presbytery of Victoria, with the request that it be considered at the earliest possible moment. The Ebeneezer congregation in their call to Mr. Logan offered him \$900 salary, free passage, and four weeks holidays annually.

### VERNON.

As a result of the recent heavy rains two bridges are washed out, and the road from Mara to the lake is impassable for teams.

Harvesting, which began early last week, has been interrupted by the recent rains. The crop, taking the district as a whole, is fully up to the average.

Harry Chapman, who has been prospecting since spring in the Cherry creek district, came in last week, bringing with him a fine specimen of galena bearing quartz from a claim which he has located in that section.

Several large parties of prospectors are at work this summer in the district, the principal outfit being two large and well equipped parties from Spokane, and a smaller one made up of prospectors from Boundary creek.

A splendid rain fell on Friday and Saturday of last week, and the spirits of the farmers have been revived wonderfully by it. It now looks as if we were to get a decidedly good wheat crop throughout the district, in spite of the dry weather which has prevailed all spring.

Collector Tunstall was kept very busy during the closing days of June receiving provincial taxes at the government office. Although the full amount was by no means collected, still the receipts came to something over \$8,000, which is about \$1,000 in excess of last year's collections.

The owners of the Denby claim, on Okanagan lake, started a gang of men on Tuesday to run a tunnel 150 feet into their ledge. The claim adjoins the Sarah, and is owned by Kempson & Jones. A good deal of surface work has been done on it, and the ledge shows up remarkably well, several stringers appearing to converge in the central vein, all carrying fine gold in large quantities. It is confidently expected that with proper development the Denby will prove to be one of the most valuable properties in the district.

### NEW WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, July 9.—Although the sockeyes are scarce in the lower part of the Fraser, it is reported that there are quite a number in the upper part of the river. The big run is not expected to commence until August.

The rush for recording claims is now over, and at the present time the officials at the local office are busily engaged recording assessment work. This is a good sign, as it shows that the owners are satisfied that their claims are worth \$100 worth of work on.

The road from the shore of Pitt lake to the Golden Ears and Clinton & Co.'s mining claims has been located by Mr. John Sprott, government inspector of roads, and work will be commenced on Monday with a gang of eight or ten men. The road in question will be about half a mile in length, and half the cost will be borne by the government, the remainder by the owners of the above promising claims.

It is altogether probable that the canners on the Fraser river will have considerable trouble this year with the fisherman regarding the amount per fish to be paid. In consequence of the low price now ruling for salmon in the London market the canners—or a number of them—have reduced the price of fish for the present to eight cents each. The price paid last year was 25 cents, and the fisherman hold that the figure offered by the canners is not enough. The Indians were the first to show discontent, and they have threatened to return home unless they are paid 25 cents per fish, as in previous years. The other fishermen—both white and Japanese included the Indians in their "kick," and yesterday it was decided to hold a mass meeting of fishermen in the opera house at Steveston and thoroughly discuss the question. The meeting was duly held last night, and it is estimated that over 1,000 fishermen were present, 700 being white men and 300 Japanese and Indians. All the questions relating to the price of fish were fully discussed, and it was eventually decided to demand 15 cents per fish for the entire season, or they would go out on strike. Four white men addressed the meeting, besides several Japs and Indians. A committee was appointed to interview the canners and request them to sign an agreement to pay the price mentioned, otherwise it was decided to order a general strike on Saturday next. Several canners were asked what price would be fair for fish this season. They all stated that not more than 10 cents per fish would be paid at any time during the present season, owing to the low price of salmon in the English market. In 1895, the last "big" year, salmon was quoted in London at 6 shillings per case higher and yet the price paid for fish during

of these circumstances, the demand made by the fisherman for 15 cents per fish throughout the season is absurd.

At present hardly any fish are running, and it is not expected that the run will commence for ten days or a fortnight yet, so the masters in dispute may be settled before then.

"One of my sick headaches," you will hear people commonly say, as if the complaint was hopeless. As a matter of fact, Ayer's Pills not only relieve sick headache but effectively remove the cause of this distressing complaint, and so bring about a permanent cure.

Blood-purifiers, though gradual, are radical in their effect. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is intended as a medicine only and not a stimulant, excitant, or beverage. Immediate results may not always follow its use; but after a reasonable time, permanent benefit is certain to be realized.

For Bargains go to the Sterling, Yates street. Entire stock at clearing prices.

## EMPIRE BY GOOD WILL.

The Key Note of the Great Jubilee Celebration.

Pall Mall Gazette: "Daughter am I in my mother's house; but mistress in my own." With every day of this wonderful June it becomes clearer and clearer how happily Mr. Kipling's lines struck the key note of this gathering of 1897. Canada, to whom they were directly applied, is at this moment the most striking example of the imperial idea, by reason of the tumult of her past, the unique fusion of the races and creeds in the present, and the omen for the future given by the proposals of the Laurier ministry. And Mr. Laurier's speech last night contained the kernel of the whole matter. "It has been said that perhaps the time might come when Canada might become a nation of itself. My answer is simply this—Canada is a nation. Canada is free, and freedom is its nationality." What is true to Canada is true of all. As Lord Rosebery said, the secret of the British empire is very simple; "it rests on imperial unity and on local self-government." There have been times when this simple secret was not recognized, and two frank and significant recantations were made last night. Mr. Reid, the premier of New South Wales, admitted that at first the Imperial Institute was suspected in Australia. People feared that the intention was to modify the relations of the mother country and colonies in a reactionary manner, to emphasize the "imperial factor" in the invidious sense of the term. Lord Salisbury owned that, as a Tory, he had shared the misgivings with which many regarded the setting up of colonial self-government. Both admitted the mistake like men and Great Britons. Both errors would not have been errors once; nor do we hesitate to say that the responsibility for all that was weak in the imperial ties lay mainly, if not quite entirely, with the mother country. The first generation of colonists retains the feelings for the home land which it took out with it; but a new "native born" generation springs up, which lacks the full force of these. Gradually an impression grows that the colony is nothing but a dumping ground and a market to the people at home, and that, when these last do show any activity with regard to the colony, it is pure selfishness of the narrowest (and, we may add, most shortsighted) kind. But the past is the past. Now we recognize that the colonies are adult; we are interested in and anxious for their welfare for themselves, as partners with us in a great heritage, not as mere outlying servants to be thrown away by any one who does not see their "usefulness;" we rejoice to see that they have wills of their own, and we are eager to comply with them.

Thus treated, blood and proud traditions tell, and the colonies return our good feeling and enthusiasm with all the heartiness so conspicuously brought out by this visit. In Lord Salisbury's pregnant phrase, we are undertaking the great experiment of trying to sustain an empire entirely upon the basis of mutual good will, sympathy and affection. Last night's banquet was significant in every item. The speakers included five premiers of the colonial legislatures, whose existence is the key of the problem. With them were British statesmen of both parties, those task it has been to help in the solution of that problem, and who have not stayed at home to acquire their information. In the chair was the man who will one day rule over this empire of nations, and who is the embodiment of good will and sympathy if ever man was. But Lord Salisbury struck the really most significant note of all, when he said that the toast of "the houses of legislature, home and colonial," included the spirit of the whole within itself. The spectacle of the imperial government, the colonial secretary, and the premier of Victoria, responding to the same toast was the most remarkable feature of the evening. It was an indication that the mother of parliaments is willing to place her daughters on a level with herself. We all desire federation, immensely difficult as we know some of the problems—those of finance, and, in a less degree, of defence—to be; but federation will not come to-morrow. War would mean the New South Wales Sonian contingent repeated on a vast scale throughout the empire; but even for that end war is not the object of any one's hopes. One method can be followed in peace; it is the only road to federation, and, even short of that, and at once, it is imperial unity—the maintenance of Lord Salisbury's experiment. Governments can do much; they can denounce most favored nation clauses in response to Canada, consult Australian legislatures with regard to the Pacific, consult all round as to imperial defences, and the like. But we humbler people can do even more. We can steadily maintain the feelings we shall express on Tuesday, when we give the colonials a cheer second only to that reserved for our common sovereign.

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The trials and troubles of the English farmer and land owner have been heard for some years past. It has been realized that neither one nor the other or either is in an enviable position. Farming in England, in competition with the agricultural productions of the United States and other countries, has ceased to pay, and the day when farming land was the best as well as the most desirable investment for British money has long passed. An eminent member of the English land-owning class has now given an important contribution to the literature of the subject. It is no less a person than the Duke of Bedford, head of the Russell family, and one of the greatest land owners of the United Kingdom who has just taken the step of publishing his "Agricultural Estate" for the past eighty years under the title of "A Great Agricultural Estate." The name is well chosen, as the duke's property is entirely agricultural, and in agricultural counties are included none of the coal-mining and other mineral properties which have, however, so valuable to a number of the other great English estates. It is to be noted, however, that the duke does not include in the accounts thus presented any record of his enormous London property, which covers whole districts of the metropolis and yields an enormous revenue.

Taking the 75,000 acres which make up the Bedford county estate and which



### Fifty Years Ago.

This is the cradle in which there grew That thought of a philanthropic brain; A remedy that would make life new For the multitudes that were racked with pain. 'Twas sarsaparilla, as made, you know By Ayer, some 50 years ago.

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla

was in its infancy half a century ago. To-day it doth "betray the narrow world like a colossus." What is the secret of its power? Its cures! The number of them! The wonder of them! Imitators have followed it from the beginning of its success. They are still behind it. Wearing the only medal granted to sarsaparilla in the World's Fair of 1893, it points proudly to its record. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record!

### 50 Years of Cures.

are mainly in the eastern counties, the duke exhibits a melancholy picture. It would seem that the object of the work is to prove that great estates like his own are the best for everybody concerned, that the farmers are aided by periodic remission of rents, and that laborers are assisted by charity on the part of the land owner that comes very close to making paupers of them. The net result, it would seem, for a series of years is a loss to the Duke of £7,000 or \$33,000 per annum. From 1870 to 1895 the remissions of rent all over the estates averaged 26 per cent, and it is pointed out by certain of the duke's critics that the mere fact that no tenant is ever evicted on his estates for the non-payment of rent has of itself a tendency to result in poor farming. Another point which is made in this connection is that the cost of administering the great property is abnormally high. The cost of administration of the estates is put at £11,800 per annum, while the entire rental is £54,000. In short, 22 per cent. of the entire revenue is thus absorbed, which, it may be remarked, might be considered wasteful extravagance. It is furthermore pointed out, that any one in business who exceeded his income £25,000 each year would certainly end in an insolvent state, and that a landlord like the nobleman in this case is no exception to the rule, the difference in his case being that the enormous revenues from London property enable him to manage the agricultural estates of his family upon extravagant, antiquated principles. The publication to which reference is made has in fact created a great deal of criticism upon the whole system of great estates in England, the end of which seems to be near at hand since the utterly unprofitable character of the methods is becoming plainer. The Duke of Bedford, so far as can be seen, only makes this more apparent.

"I bought a box of Dr. Chase's Carter's Cure at the drug store of Mr. Boyle here. I am thankful to say it has proved most effective. I have also tried your Kidney-Liver Pills and found them excellent."—Henry R. Nicholls, rector, London.

Itching, Burning Skin-Diseases Cured for 35 cents

Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in one day, and cures tetter, salt rheum, piles, scald head, eczema, barbers' itch, ulcers, blisters and all eruptions of the skin. It is soothing and quieting, and acts like magic in the cure of all baby humors. 35 cents.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc. should try them.

...FOR...

## SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY

THE SOLE AGENTS ARE

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Wharf St.

## TENNIS RACQUETS,

FISHING TACKLE and all kinds of CUTLERY

AT FOX'S, 78 GOVERNMENT STREET.

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Rock Bay Bridge is closed to public

E. A. WILMOT,  
City Engineer.

Woolam and Eight Watches, in strong cases, from \$5

COMPANY'S OFFICE, 28 BROAD STREET,

All surveyed, Vendored stock pooled and not transferable. Free mailing one of the finest quality. See samples at Company's office, or visit mines and invest. Positively no further liability, as Treasury Notes are 25c per. Present price, 25 cents.

BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO.,  
Company's Brokers — 28 Broad Street.

## KOKANEE CREEK

In the Heart of the Silvery Slocan.

## The Canadian Mining, Milling and Smelting Co. LIMITED.

Own the Choice Locations...

HOMESTRETCH, GLACIER 4, CLARA G, TWO SNOWBIRDS.

(All full sized claims.)

These claims are situated at the head waters of Kokanee Creek, on the divide between Ainsworth, Sandon and Slocan City. A ledge 8 to 10 feet runs through these claims, carrying a pay streak 15 inches to two feet of high grade galena, assaying 300 ozs. silver and 90 per cent. lead.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000; TREASURY, \$400,000.

150,000 shares now on the market. Promoters' stock pooled until June 1st, 1897. Stock now selling at 75c. per share from the brokers. Prospectuses and miniature map of the Slocan to be had on application.

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